

WATCH REPAIRING...

With Us
REPAIRING IS A SPECIALTY

We employ skilled workman capable of thoroughly repairing the most complicated watches. While we only charge the regular price for repairs, we guarantee our work to be the best and watches repaired by us to give perfect satisfaction.

Chaloner, Mitchell & Co.,

Watchmakers and Jewelers

47 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE DEMAND FOR

TETLEY'S
PACKAGE TEAS

Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers
and Tea Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Klondike Outfitting.....

WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

A GOOD DRINK
FOR
WARM WEATHER
IS

Our California Cider. Thousands drink
this great Temperance Beverage every
day and enjoy its delicious flavor. TRY
SOME.

E. J. Saunders & Co.,

Family Grocer,
Johnson Street

\$500,000.00

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY
And for building purposes
AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

D. H. Macdowall,

Commission Agent, Room 4, Williams Bldg.
28 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

AGENT FOR

Enamelled Iron Signs.
Steel Rails, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets, Etc.
Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

W. JONES...

AUCTIONEER

Offers for sale, by private bargain, one
of the choicest homesteads on the Island,
containing 610 acres of land, with large,
well-kept orchard, profitable hotel, over 100
acres cultivated land, the whole well
fenced; fronting on a fine spring lake
and the main trunk road, six miles from
the city; close to church, school and
railway station. This is one of the biggest
bargains ever offered investors. Price low,
terms to suit. A fortune to right party.

Municipal Notice

SEWERS' RENTALS.

Notice is hereby given that the 1st day of
August next is the last day for paying
rent due for the year 1898, under the
Sewers Rental By-Law, 1898.

In default of payment at my office, City
Hall, by the said 1st day of August, the
said rent will be collected by process of
law.
CHARLES KENT,
Collector of the Corporation of the City of
Victoria.

City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1898.

The Palo Alto Gold Mining Co.
LIMITED LIABILITY.

The third annual general meeting of this
Company will be held on Tuesday, August
2nd, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the office of the
Company, Rooms 9 and 11, Five Sisters
Block, Government street, Victoria, B. C.,
for the election of trustees, consideration of
accounts audit and the report of the trustees,
and to authorize the trustees to make
arrangements for the sale or working
of the property, and general business. No
other notice will be given.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

ICE CREAM

Henry Clay

Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea
Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and
Ice Cream Soda (all flavors) having
just imported the finest Fountain on
the Coast. Special attention paid to
ordered work for picnic and boating
parties.

39 Fort Street

Klondike Information Bureau.

W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.

Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs
Brokers, Commission and General Insurance
Agents, 64 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 13

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in
Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for

MINERS'

SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

THE GOLD SEEKERS.

Tidings of Various Parties Received by
the Cottage City.

The last party coming out from Yukon
met on the way in the four Indian boys
who were arrested and brought to Tagish
for the murder of Fox because he
would not give them a ride in his boat.
They were being taken into Dawson for
trial, and the general opinion seems to
be that they cannot escape the death
sentence. When first arrested there was
an attempt made to lynch them.

Frank Slavin has started from Dawson
for the headwaters of the McQuestin
river, and has taken eight prospectors
with him. Frank and his partner Boyle
have been working their claims on
Sulphur and Hunker this season.

Chas. Koesthe, the manager of the
Kerry Lumber Company here, is going
to Dawson to open a lumber yard there
for the company. It now has a sawmill
in operation at Stewart river, and a
second one is now being loaded at Bennett.

Dr. W. W. Misner, of Tacoma, came
out with heavy sack. He went in this
way last fall. He will return in September.

H. B. Carter, general agent of the C.
P. R., made the trip to Dawson and
back in twenty-one days, including six
days' delay at White Horse and one at
Bennett.

Some fifty sheep are browsing near
Five Fingers. They are all that is left
of 504 head taken in by John Kill. He
had them on two barges, and instead of
going through the middle channel of the
Five Fingers rapids, went down the
right hand channel. His barges were
wrecked, the sheep drowned and their
bodies scattered along the banks all the
way to Dawson.

GEORGE BYRNES

AUCTIONEER
APPRAISER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT

OFFICE 15 YATES STREET

Liberal advances made on
goods consigned for sale

Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

DO YOU USE

A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free
of charge Gas Cooking and Heating
Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced
rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.
Advantages of using gas for cooking
purposes: 1.—Less heat in kitchen.
2.—A gas stove is always ready
for instant use, day or night. 3.—A
gas stove will do all the cooking a
coal or wood stove does only quicker
and cleaner. 4.—A gas stove means
less work, no fuel to carry or ashes
to remove. 5.—Food is not placed in
contact with the gas. 6.—The average
cost of using a gas range in this city
does not exceed \$1.75 per month.
Stoves can be seen at any time at
the gas works, where any further in-
formation will be gladly given.

CROOKED PEOPLE MADE STRAIGHT

By Our Shoulder Braces

BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS
100 Gov. St., near Yates St

SCREEN DOORS from \$1.50 each; Inside
doors from \$1.50 each. J. W. Mellor,
agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance
Co.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE—Lloyd's
Plate Glass Insurance Co., of New York,
J. W. Mellor, agent, guarantees replacement
within 24 hours.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

LAGROSSE MATCH.

Caledonia Park, Saturday, July 30th.

VANCOUVER vs. VICTORIA

Band concert by Fifth Regiment. Ball
faced at 3 o'clock precisely. Admission,
25 cents.

WANTED—20 dozen chickens, all kinds of
feet, four, etc., at lowest rates. Fort
man & Co., 72 Yates street. j21

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Car-
riage Paint, Sec. Send for colors. Mel-
lor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c; door paints,
\$1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

CHICKENS! CHICKENS! CHICKENS!
Fine lot of Spring Chickens just in, 25,
30, 35 and 40 per dozen. Sylvester Food
Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413.
j230

AUCTION

Instructed by Mrs. Ure, I will sell at 72
Frederick Street

On Tuesday, Aug. 22, 2 p.m.

Almost new and well-kept

Furniture and Effects.

Comprising, in part, Oak Sideboard, Oak
Extension Table, Oak Secretary, Oak Con-
sole Table, Rockers, Easel, Oak Arm Chair,
very fine Barometer, Dark Oak Bedstead,
Mattresses, Carpets, Pictures, Oilcloth, Al-
lowance, Crocheting Tensils, glassware,
Crochery, Blinds, Lace Curtains, Toys, etc.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

MILES HAS WALK-OVER

Americans Secure Porto Rican
Shipping and Occupy Towns
Without Resistance.

Inhabitants Make Holiday to Cel-
ebrate Relief From Spanish
Misrule.

Invading Troops Moving Into
Healthy Mountain Regions and
Free From Sickness.

Washington, July 29.—The war de-
partment has received the following de-
spatch from General Miles: Port Ponce,
Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—
On the 26th Garretson had a spirited en-
gagement on the skirmish line. Our
cavalries were four wounded, all doing
well. The Spanish loss was three killed
and 13 wounded. Yauco was occupied
yesterday. Henry's division is there to-
day. Last evening Commander Davis,
of the Dixie, moved into the port, fol-
lowed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet
early this morning. Gen. Wilson with
his brigade is now rapidly disembarking.
The Spanish troops are retreating from
the southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce
and its port have a population of 3,000,
now under the American flag. The popu-
lace received the troops and saluted the
flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy
has several prizes, also 70 lighters. The
railway stock was partly destroyed, but
is now restored. Telegraph communica-
tion also is being restored. The cable
instruments are destroyed, and I have
sent to Jamaica for others. This is a
prosperous and beautiful country. The
army will soon be in the mountain re-
gions. The weather is delightful. The
troops are in the best of health and
spirits, anticipating no insurmountable
difficulties. The results thus far have
been accomplished without the loss of
a single man. The Spanish retreat from
this place was precipitate, they leaving
ridges and ammunition in the barracks
and five hundred or six hundred sick
in the hospital. The people are enjoying
a holiday in honor of our arrival (Signed)
Miles.

The navy department has posted the
following: U.S.S. Massachusetts, Ponce,
Porto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis
with the Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and
Gloucester, left Guánica July 27 to
blockade Ponce and capture lighters for
the United States army. The cities of
Ponce and Pinar surrendered to Com-
mander Davis upon demand at 12:30
p.m., July 28, and the American flag was
hoisted. The Spanish garrison evacuated.
Provisional articles of surrender
until occupation by army provide: 1st,
the garrison to be allowed to retire;
2nd, civil government to remain in force;
3rd, the police and fire department to be
maintained without arms; 4th, the cap-
tain of the port not to be made prisoner.
Arrived at Ponce from Guánica with
Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen.
Miles and Gen. Wilson and transport.
At 5:40 a.m., 28th, commenced landing
army and captured sugar lighters. No
resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabi-
tants, great enthusiasm. Sixty lighters,
twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of
coal. (Signed) Higginson.

Paris, July 29.—A correspondent of Le
Temps at San Juan to-day criticises the
efficiency of the condition of the equip-
ment of the Spanish troops in Porto
Rico. He says that if fighting occurs it
will amount to little as the Spaniards are
in no condition to resist the Americans.

WINNIPEG REGATTA.

Interest in the Visit of the Victoria
Crew—Completing Arrangements.

Winnipeg, July 29.—(Special)—The
Winnipeg Rowing Club held a meeting
last night at which committees were ap-
pointed to complete arrangements for
the coming regatta, in which the Argon-
auts of Toronto and James Bays of Vic-
toria, B.C., will be represented.

A telegram was received from Victoria
this morning stating that plans had been
perfected for sending the senior four so
that all doubt about their coming has
been set aside.

The selection of a place for holding the
regatta was deferred. The selection de-
pends on whether the races are to be
straightaway or with a turn.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire
Guarantee and Securities Corporation, re-
payable in a straight sum; and by the Do-
minion Building and Loan Association, re-
payable by a definite number of easy
monthly payments, extending from 3 to 10
years, as may be agreed upon.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Van Anda	54
Virginia	55
Noble Five	55
Monte Cristo	31
Victoria-Texas	31
Deer Park	20
Dardanelles	54
Slocan Star	140
Good Hope	294
Iron Mask	64
Nest Egg, Fire Fly	3
Albert Consolidated	25
Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication, by wire, with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Kossland and other outside cities.	

Wanted—We have purchasers for Peermar, West
Le Rol, Eureka Consolidated, Cariboo or
Camp McKinnay, Cariboo Hydraulic, and
Nelson & Port Sheppard Railway Company
shares.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Either furnished or unfurnished, the prop-
erty of Hedley Chapman, situated on Dallas
Road, and commanding a magnificent view
of the Straits and the Olympian Mountains.
For further particulars call at our office.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In all parts of the city. Call and examine
our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On Vancouver Island and in all parts of
the Province. Call and examine our list
before purchasing elsewhere. \$5,000 can
purchase an excellent farm on Vancouver
Island, with 9-roomed house and good farm
buildings, and about 80 acres, cleared.

A. W. MOIR & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
80 Government street.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.
United States Can Have Anything Else
in Sight if Spain Is Not Pressed
for Indemnity Money.

Washington, July 29.—The answer to
the Spanish note to be communicated by
the government, now make up for sub-
mission to the cabinet, makes the follow-
ing general terms as to the conditions of
peace: Absolute cession of the island of
Porto Rico, relinquishment of Spanish
sovereignty in Cuba, cession of several
small islands adjacent to Cuba and
Porto Rico to the United States, leaving
the disposition of the Philippines and
other islands in that quarter subject to
future negotiations. The present aim,
it is further authoritatively stated, is to
establish and maintain coaling stations
in the Philippines, with a full adequate
land area, etc., in connection therewith,
and to build up there an American city,
possibly at Manila itself.

San Francisco, July 29.—The Mer-
chants' Association has adopted a resolu-
tion petitioning the President to hold
and retain the Philippines. Similar action
will probably be taken with the
in the next day or two by the chamber
of commerce and other business organ-
izations.

New York, July 29.—A despatch to the
World from Madrid says: President
McKinley can get peace within 24 hours,
including the surrender of Manila and
Porto Rico, if he will waive indemnity
money and not be too hard in his terms
respecting the Philippines. The Spanish
people are gloomily resigned to peace,
having lost all confidence in political par-
ties, their statesmen and their generals.
Even the press has sadly lost prestige
because it has systematically led the
people to believe in castles in the air,
both before and during the war. So now
all classes only care for their material
interests, and are anxious to escape
from crippling the country's finances by
majority of the nation seems to regard
it as a foregone conclusion that the
Queen Regent and the cabinet will ac-
cept almost any conditions in order to
secure peace. Ministers and generals
have come to the conclusion that they
have little to fear now in the way of
military resistance and discontent, which
would have been formidable if led
by Weyler or assuming the form of a
revolution.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Christian Endeavors and the Plebiscite
—Possible Suicide—The Produce
Market.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 29.—The provincial
Christian Endeavors in convention to-
day arranged for organization for an
aggressive state to be taken at the forth-
coming plebiscite, and to struggle to
have, entered the laws for the better
observance of the Sabbath in the British
Columbia.

J. B. Myers, formerly connected with
Vice-President Shafter's staff at
Montreal and later an employee of the
Toronto Globe, has been missing for a
week and it is feared that he has been
drowned. Myers was in search of a po-
sition in the newspaper world but fail-
ing of success became despondent.

There are many changes in the Van-
couver markets this week. Creamery
butter is selling wholesale at 20 1/2 cents,
the price for the imported article being
17 1/2 cents at the Manitoba creameries.
A large business is being done at the ice
factory in converting tubs into pats. The
creameries claim this conversion affects
the quality of the butter, but the factory
people claim to the contrary. Flour has
fallen seventy-five cents a barrel in two
weeks. Hay is selling at from \$13 to \$15.

Several citizens have been summoned
for having their awnings too low. The
police are very zealous these days.

A little girl four years old ran in front
of a street car on Hastings street. The
fender did not catch her and she rolled
under the car, which was moving slowly
and fortunately shoved her off the track
without injury.

A. Walton, plasterer, was seriously in-
jured by falling off a scaffold to-day.
John Beattie, Jos. Bellmoe and Joe Al-
lison have been charged with assaulting
and robbing John Betton, taking from
him \$225.

The Board of Horticulture met on the
28th at Agassiz and passed a resolution
that no infected fruit be allowed to pass
through the province. Six new quaran-
tine officers were appointed for different
parts of the province.

Dr. Terwagne, the French scientist,
left to-day for Skagway, whence he will
start with four others in a balloon to
look for Andree.

The fruit growers met at Agassiz on
the 28th, and the following were ap-
pointed as judges on fruit for the fall
fairs throughout the province: Kam-
loops, Salmon Arm, Vernon and Kel-
owna, T. G. Earle and T. A. Sharp;
Richmond, Thos. Cunningham; Delta
and Chilliwack, R. M. Palmer; Dun-
can, T. A. Sharp; Nanaimo, T. A.
Sharp and G. H. Hadwen. Those for
Surrey, Langley and Mission City have
yet to be appointed.

Will be found an excellent remedy for
sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Thousands of letters from people who
have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Ladies, Take the Best. If you are trou-
bled with Constipation, Sallow Skin, and
a Thirst Feeling, take Karl's Clover Tea, it
is pleasant to take. Sold by Cyrus H.
Brewer.

Full Line of

WILLS' TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

Just Received by

HARRY SALMON.

Your attention directed to His Mammoth
Display in Show Windows Corner Govern-
ment and Yates.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Custom House Hours Extended To-
day for Last of Foreign Pre-
ferential Tariff.

Another Member of Parliament
Given a Job—New Judge for
the Yukon.

Commissioner Ogilvie's Official
Launch—A Militia Captain's
Sorry Escapade.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 29.—The cabinet met to-
day, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Messrs.
Scott, Fielding and Mills present. It
was decided that the Quebec conference
shall meet on August 23. The Premier
said after the council that by decision
of the Imperial authorities Newfoundland
will be represented by the Premier
of the colony. The British commis-
sioners, as already announced, are Baron
Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Rich-
ard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, Mr.
John Cartwright and Sir James Winter.

Mr. Ogilvie leaves for the Yukon to-
morrow and with him a large staff of
mining inspectors and others to swell the
army of officials there. The commissioner
is taking with him to Klondike a 27-foot
vapor launch, which was successfully
tested from a launch. It is driven by gas gen-
erated from alcohol vaporized by kero-
sene flame. Oil enough is carried for a
50-hour run.

Police Justice Dugas of Montreal has
been appointed a judge in Yukon dis-
trict.

It is understood that among other ap-
pointments made to-day was that of
Dr. Gray, M.P., to be superintendent of
Grosse Ile quarantine, which appoint-
ment has been hanging fire for some
time.

Commissioner Sherwood of the Do-
minion police will leave to-morrow for
England to bring back Capt. Theriault
of the 1st Cavalry, who absconded
from Lewis Camp with company pay am-
ounting to \$350. He was caught in
London and held at Bow Street.

Capt. White, R.N., has arrived here
and the Imperial defence commission will
shortly meet to organize for an examina-
tion of the Canadian frontier.

The department has decided that cus-
tom houses shall remain open until 6
o'clock or later on Saturday to receive
entries of foreign goods under the re-
ciprocated tariff. In cases where a ship
has reached the point of unloading be-
fore August 1 entries of foreign goods
entitled to 25 per cent. reduction may
be made on manifest and full duty paid.
Thereupon the department will consider
applications from consignees for a re-
fund of 25 per cent.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Beautiful Returns From Farming Op-
erations—Laborer Killed—Notable
Travellers.

Winnipeg, July 29.—(Special)—Crop
reports received to-night from all parts
of the West are almost unanimous in
asserting that bountiful returns are as-
sured from Manitoba and Northwest
farmers this year. The showers of the
past week have made a great change in
the looks of the fields and with warm
weather and favorable conditions har-
vesting should be general the second
week in August. In Southwest Mani-
toba farmers will begin cutting next
week. There was slight damage by hail
on Wednesday in McGregor district.

John Uescher, a laborer, was struck
by a work train at Grenfell station last
night and killed. The body was horribly
mangled.

Hon. T. Hoshi, Japanese minister to
the United States, passed through to the
West on the C. P. R. regular train. He
is on the way to Japan on four
months' leave of absence, after a resi-
dence of nearly three years at Washing-
ton.

Major General Hogg, of the Imperial
Army, arrived by this morning's train.
He will spend a short time in the moun-
tains, fishing.

W. B. Sackville West, a relative of
the British minister to Washington, ac-
companied by Miss Sackville West, is
here en route West.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Ned Hanlan's Great Regatta—Fires in
Ontario and Quebec—The Bank
Robbers.

Ald. Hanlan's big regatta at Toronto
is fixed for August 8 and 9. Rowing
clubs from all over the province have
entered and the Detroit and Philadel-
phia clubs will send crews. Ten Bock,
Goldman, Cressor, Alward, E. A. Thomp-
son, Low Marsh, P. Kenny and A. F.
Jury are entered for the senior singles.

The men under arrest at Nanapan in
connection with the Dominion bank rob-
bery were all brought before Magistrate
Daily yesterday and remanded until
Monday next.

Martin Rushford, aged 36, was struck
by lightning at Rosebank, Toronto, yes-
terday, and instantly killed.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

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27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

In the course of a very exhaustive discussion of the several questions to be submitted to the Quebec conference, the "Toronto Globe" takes up the Alaska boundary. The facts are stated with great accuracy, but the Globe omits one phase of the case, which it is to be hoped the government is not losing sight of. This is that the outer rim of the Alaskan archipelago ought to be considered "the ocean" under the terms of the treaty of 1825, and not the margin of the mainland. The distinction is even of greater importance than that as to whether the indentations of the coast are to be regarded in drawing a line following its sinuosities. This is really the crux of the whole matter, for it shall be decided that the channels between the Alaskan islands are not "the ocean," and we submit that in accordance with every principle of international law it must be so held, it is quite immaterial or very nearly so, where the line starts on the mainland, or how it is drawn as regards the indentations.

We suggest this question for the consideration of the government, and would like to have the views of the Globe upon it. The treaty stipulates that the whole of Prince of Wales island shall belong to Russia. Is not the inference from this that a line drawn from the starting point of the mainland might, except for this provision, cut across Prince of Wales island? In the ordinary interpretation of language this would be held to be reasonable; and if the map be taken, and a line be drawn a distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, that is from the outer rim of the archipelago, north to the 56th parallel, it will cut across Prince of Wales island. Why was the provision made in regard to Prince of Wales island? Is not the irresistible conclusion that the framers of the treaty knew what the map discloses?

Once settle this question and the rest is easy. The absurdity of contending that Portland Canal is the Portland Channel of the treaty becomes then self-evident. Such a claim can then be answered by a reductio ad absurdum. A line drawn ten marine leagues from the coast of the mainland and starting from the head of Portland Canal could not by any possibility touch Prince of Wales island. At its nearest point it would be sixty miles from the island. Three large islands and numerous small ones lie between Prince of Wales island and the mainland north of the 56th parallel. Since the provision could not possibly have any meaning if the head of Portland Canal is to be the starting point on the mainland, the inference is that this is not the starting point intended. If, however, the starting point be taken to be the point where the channel on the east of Prince of Wales island reaches the mainland in latitude 56, we see at once what the provision means, for it saves the island to Russia; but leaves the other islands to be divided between the two powers, an intention inferable from the treaty on the principle that "expressio unius est exclusio alterius."

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST.

The population of this province consists of two elements, the old-timers and the new-comers. They do not always look at things from the same point of view. It would not be correct to say that there is any rivalry between them, but very naturally the man, who has been here for the best part of his life, has acquired property interests and formed personal and political associations of long-standing, does not regard things always in the same light as his neighbor, who has lately become a resident, who as yet possesses no very large stake, as the saying is, in the country and has yet to form life friendships and permanent political associations. To a certain extent this is true of all the "Coast communities," but we suppose there is none of them in which the old-time element has so strong a hold as in British Columbia, and we think the reason is that the early settlers were, as a rule, superior to the general run of Pacific Coast pioneers. Their influence and confidence in themselves have been increased by intimate connection with the Mother Country, so that they enjoy a power quite out of proportion to their numerical strength. They have more present interest in the province than the new-comers. Whether their interest in its future is also greater remains to be demonstrated. The new-comers, like new-comers everywhere, are restless under the conditions which they have found here. Not having seen the province grow from a small beginning to its present importance, they are impatient for something to be done which will lead to progress of the most rapid kind. They are apt to form hasty judgments on questions of a public character. They are impatient of the more sober methods, which commend themselves to the older residents. Of course to this general characterization there are conspicuous exceptions.

There is one subject upon which both elements of the population can and ought to see alike, and that is the interests of this province should be the dominant note in the treatment of all public questions, whether they affect local politics or those of the federal arena. "British Columbia First" ought to be the motto

of every British Columbian, whether he came here years ago and has acquired permanent interests, or is only a comparatively recent arrival with all his interests yet to make. This is not to claim that men should cease to be Conservatives or Liberals, supporters of the local government or adherents of the local opposition. As things are in Canada party government is likely to continue during the lifetime of this generation, and what is accomplished must be through the instrumentality of party government. It might be that as the result of an election the small British Columbian contingent in the House of Commons would have the balance of power, and by holding aloof from either party obtain concessions not procurable in any other way, but there is no use calculating upon anything so improbable as that. What we want to see developed is such a public sentiment that every representative at Ottawa, no matter which party he affiliates with, every member at Victoria, no matter upon which side of the Speaker's chair he sits, will be animated above all things else by a desire to promote the material advantages of the province.

The first step towards reaching this result must be the crushing out of the bitter partisanship now so manifest, a partisanship which has no hesitation in putting any motives, no matter how base, to its opponents. We do not employ too strong language when we say that this partisanship is the curse of British Columbia to-day. There are not many people in this province all told. Our combined influence is not very great. Yet we weaken it by dividing upon such lines that co-operation is impossible, even when mutual interests are at stake. In view of this fact, the Colonist suggests to its contemporaries, as a first step towards organization on "British Columbia First" lines, that the bitterness which characterizes political controversy in this province should be dropped. There is no reason in the world why men should not disagree in politics and yet retain each other's personal friendship. There is no reason why, after a well-fought political fight, men should not stand shoulder to shoulder for the promotion of common interests. If the people of British Columbia unite on non-partisan questions they may reasonably hope to accomplish much. If they stand apart, they can accomplish little. "British Columbia First" might well be the rallying cry of men of all shades of politics.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE.

The Boundary Creek Times remarks that the British North America Act contains no machinery whereby a defeated ministry can be compelled to resign. That is very true. There is no written law anywhere under which a defeated ministry can be compelled to resign. A defeated ministry need not resign. Even after defeat on a vote of want of confidence in the house a ministry need not resign. The crown or the representative may grant a defeated ministry a dissolution and an opportunity to appeal to the people. In 1784, when William Pitt was premier of England, several votes of want of confidence were carried, but obedient to the wishes of the king, Pitt retained office. It is told that after the passage of one of the votes, the house echoed with cries of "Resign." For a time Pitt was in doubt what to do, but on receiving a personal message from the king, he informed the house that he would retain office. He managed to struggle along during the session against a parliamentary majority, then dissolved the house and came back with a lease of power that lasted for seventeen years. The idea possessed by some people, that there is a fixed and definite law to govern matters of this kind, is quite erroneous. The Crown or its representative can call upon a premier to resign, even if he has a parliamentary majority at his back, or may dismiss one of the ministers, without affecting the relations between the others. This was established by the Lord Loughborough incident. Loughborough was Lord Chancellor and declined to absent himself from Cabinet meetings after he had resigned the Great Seal. A letter was accordingly written him by the Premier, Mr. Addington, telling him that he had reason to believe that His Majesty did not desire him to be present at any further meetings of the Cabinet. In Lord Thurlow's case there was a direct request for his resignation. While the crown or its representative, as the case may be, may unquestionably dismiss the ministry at any time, the prerogative is rarely exercised, and it is a very recent idea that a ministry may be compelled by the crown to bow to what appears to be the verdict of the electors, without waiting for parliament to meet. Neither the law nor constitutional practice recognizes the existence of political parties. The crown or its representatives can take no cognizance of election cards or party platforms. Hence though the action of Lord Aberdeen, in the case of Sir Charles Tupper after the election of 1896, was within the prerogative, its propriety or the wisdom of accepting it as a precedent is very much open to doubt. The best traditions of responsible government support the contention that the crown ought to await the action of parliament before taking upon itself to exercise this prerogative.

While it is true that even after a parliamentary defeat the government need not resign, the rule in recent years has been to do so, and it is a salutary one, unless some principle is involved in the vote, upon which it may be desirable to have an expression of opinion from the people before a change in the ministry takes place. Instances of this kind are not very numerous, but there are enough of them to establish the rule. The reason why a ministry resigns after a vote of want of confidence, is that having lost control of the house, it is unable to carry on the government, by obtaining the necessary money votes. Hence a

successful vote of want of confidence is usually followed by a motion by the leader of the opposition that the house do adjourn, he usually consulting the convenience of the leader of the government as to the time when it shall re-assemble, at which time the resignation of the ministry and the calling in of the new premier is generally announced. The formation of the new cabinet may be announced later.

But there is no fixed rule about these matters. The whole system of parliamentary government is made up of precedents, which establish certain principles. The application of these principles to any case that may arise is always governed by the peculiar circumstances of the case. We have gone into the matter in the above desultory way because the provincial press has contained some very remarkable deliverances on the subject of constitutional law, such as that of the Boundary Creek Times above referred to. The object is to correct the idea, which seems somewhat common, that somewhere there is to be found a law governing matters of the above character. There would be less misconception on the subject, if people would remember the Imperial Parliament is omnipotent and the colonial parliaments and legislatures equally so within their several jurisdictions. From what they do there is no appeal. It is also to be kept in mind that, so far as relates to purely provincial matters, the Lieutenant-Governor has all the prerogatives of the sovereign, and that whatever the Crown can do in respect to an imperial ministry, he can do in respect to a provincial ministry.

Just one other point may be mentioned in this connection. An impression was prevalent a year ago and may exist yet, that the Lieutenant-Governor attends meetings of the council. He does not. Up to the accession of George I., the practice was for the sovereign to attend such meetings; but George could neither speak nor understand English, and so he remained away, and a minute of what was done was sent to him. This practice has been invariably followed since that time in Great Britain and in all the self-governing colonies.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has reached the conclusion that Burke was a greater man than Gladstone. It is a little too soon for even a New York paper to forecast the verdict of posterity on such a question. It is hardly possible to compare the two men. Burke was a theorist; Gladstone a man of action. The New York paper doubts if what Gladstone wrote will be remembered by posterity. Possibly not; but as long as British Liberalism is remembered in history, just so long will the name of its founder, Gladstone, be recalled. Indeed impartial history will probably recognize what only comparatively few people realize now, namely, that there is no such thing as Liberalism in Great Britain now that Gladstone is gone. What he thought was best for the state was all of British Liberalism. His name is likely to be forever associated with the extension of democratic principles during the Victorian period.

What have our Victoria transportation companies been doing that they have made no effort to bring any of the Yukon gold to this city? It seems an unaccountable thing that they have allowed this trade to slip by. Possibly the answer may be that there was no money in it; but even if there was nothing in it directly, there was much in it indirectly. If the gold had been brought to Victoria and the news of its arrival had gone out to the world from here, the name of this city would have been identified with the Yukon in a manner that would never have been forgotten. If ever a golden chance has been allowed to slip by, this is one.

The Colonist suggests to the management of the Westminster exhibition that steps should be taken without delay to advertise that event. We do not mean that advertisements should be sent to the papers just yet, but that occasional news paragraphs in regard to it should be sent out to the press. Speaking for itself, the Colonist can say that they would be promptly published. At least once a week for the next thirty days, every daily paper should receive something of this sort for publication. We want to see the exhibition of 1898 a great success.

Great Britain is to build six more battleships, four cruisers and twelve torpedo boat destroyers. When the battleships are finished, Great Britain will have thirty-five of the first class and twenty-four of the second class. Even a Wisconsin press representative would admit that to be rather a tidy sort of fleet. It may also be mentioned that these ships are built for fighting and are armed with men who know how to handle big guns.

What is the idea which our road makers have in covering up road metal used in macadam with a coating of poor gravel. In Great Britain and in the Eastern Provinces, some of them at least, nothing is ever put upon the macadam, which soon wears down. In Victoria the city authorities first put down a lot of loamy material and then cart it off again after the first rain. Is not this a mistake?

If peace is made between the United States and Spain a renewal of the Klondike excitement may be looked for. Fifteen millions of gold will prove a bait to many adventurers.

"Of course," said Farmer Cornsloss, "I want to see my country get along, and there's no gittin' around the fact that England and us have sentiments in common, so I don't want any Anglo-American alliance."

"But that's merely a name."

"That's what I don't want it to be. Look at the Farmers' Alliance; that's merely a name, too, and I want this to amount to something!"—Washington Star.

Current Comment

RECIPROCITY.

The New York Times refers to the approaching meeting of the joint commission at Quebec to discuss the differences concerning several important subjects now existing between Canada and the United States. It is pleasing to note that the leading exponent of public opinion referred to is able to anticipate that the commission will have a difficulty in reaching a substantial agreement on all matters at issue. But when it comes to the consideration of another subject not in "dispute" exactly, but yet of prime importance—reciprocity—the Times is far from being so hopeful. It seems to fear that neither the American commissioners, nor the American congress, will abandon the shortsighted and narrow prejudices which, in commercial matters, have dominated the public mind in past days. It is altogether likely that a good deal of opposition to a complete scheme of reciprocal trade will be exhibited in congress. The Times fears that this body, even if the commission entertained a more liberal view, would extend that no advantage to American trade would arise from the projected change, basing their plea in the fact that for five years under the protective tariff the United States exported to Canada goods to the value of \$264,000,000, while the Dominion exported to the United States to the value of \$184,000,000. The question whether under the proposed changed conditions any greater advantage would arise for the States, is what would probably be answered negatively by congress, in the opinion of the Times. But it is hard to think that even that body is not open to conviction and common sense to say anything of the evidences afforded by trade records, and cannot fail after a very slight consideration of the subject to demonstrate the advantages which would arise from the reciprocal trade sought. It is conceded that a reduction of duties on such articles as fish, barley, hay, coal, lumber and many others, might with great advantage be removed, and this concession is at least a loosening of the bolts if it is not an opening of the door. The nation, can, however, only be hopeful. The conditions seem most favorable and one of the most hopeful signs is the general opinion expressed by the leading corporations and influential representatives of commerce in favor of extended trade relations between the two countries. The chambers of commerce in all the great centres of the union have declared in favor of a change. We cannot but think that such an evidence of opinion must very sensibly affect the future trade policy of the republic. It is astonishing to the fact that it is a commercial country, its present policy of national expansion is an assertion of this, and neither commercial or national expansion can be accomplished under a narrow policy such as the Times seems to fear may have sway in congress—Ottawa Free Press.

ELECTION TALK.

The passage of a franchise act which is generally regarded as a reason for renewing parliament, and the probable success of the Anglo-American conference for the settlement of disputes between Canada and the United States, would furnish excuses for an appeal to the people. We think the excuses will be regarded as insufficient. The franchise act has not considerably changed the electorate, which has for years been practically on a basis of manhood suffrage, so that there is no reason to suppose that the present parliament does not represent the present electorate. As to the Quebec convention, if it results in reciprocity, there is no need of the Liberals to appeal on that question to a people who gave them a mandate only two years ago to secure it if possible, together with a settlement of all the questions in dispute on the basis of the freest possible commercial connections and the most friendly relations. If the conference fails there will be nothing to refer to the people. It is only two years since the general election, and there is no need for another in the near future. The people have had too much of politics and too little of business for some years. Now they are happily engaged in profitable business, and it is to be hoped their attention will not be called away to politics until the approach at least of the expiry of the five years' term of the present parliament, which is yet three years off when it will be time to consider further reductions in the tariff. We have had too much opportunism in the holding of our elections; let us return to the proper procedure of holding the elections at the appointed time unless there are really good reasons for appealing to the people earlier.—Montreal Witness.

REWARDING THE M. P.'S.

Theoretically, there stands a safeguard between the public and any serious rage by the appointment of members of parliament to government office, in the fact that the vacancies in the house thus created must be filled by popular election. But, as party politics go, this safeguard is not a very real one. The members who are picked out for preferment in this way, are usually chosen from among those who have what are known as reasonably "safe constituencies," and then the prestige of a government bye-election is something enormous. It is the custom of the government organs of both parties when their friends are in power, to harrow up the feelings of their opponents from time to time by publishing the list of bye-elections which have been held during the current parliament; and which invariably show tremendous gains for the party in office. This is a delightfully pleasing custom, but it is not without its instructive side. It displays in startling colors the influence of the party that holds the purse-strings of a bye-election. The party that can build wharves, dredge rivers, put up post offices, and distribute the "plums" generally, is fairly certain of a walk-over when the general elections are still a little way off.

Consequently this necessity of sooner or later filling the place of a government supporter in the house, who is tucked away "for services rendered" in a snug berth by the government (the supported), is not really much of a safeguard. It would have to be a pretty shameful case which would lead a constituency to vote against the government if it had voted for at the general election, when it could do no more than make an ineffective protest against the action, the appointment having been signed, sealed and delivered, of course, before the seat became vacant at all. The best of constituencies under such circumstances are very apt to say—"Let the dead bury its dead!" have we not our own wharves and post offices and civil service berths to look after. The more the elevation of a man to a comfortable office under doubtful circumstances never appears in so bad a light to his friends and old supporters as it does to the disinterested public. The meaning of this is that the public has no effective safeguard against the

wholesale pensioning of its supporters by a during government until the time comes around for the general elections. And even then the opportunities for punishing such a government are greatly reduced by the unfortunate records of the rival parties.

The glib "in quoque" is no defence at all from a moral point of view, but when the two parties confront each other and we are asked to vote against one for a sin of which both have been guilty, the position is not one which lends itself to sturdy moral campaigning. It is at all events difficult to get the man of fair independence but with a dash of prejudice in favor of his old party, to leave that party and vote for his life long opponents because his party leaders have been guilty of conduct undeniably bad but not conspicuously worse than that of their opponents.

The weakness of our defences against this kind of attack does not, however, lessen its danger. It tends to increase rather the boldness of a government which feels the expediency of buying up a cheerful and not too squamous support from its followers in the house. Permeated that the country will let its dislike of this kind of thing pass off in sorrow and not in anger, it will live up to its opportunities and batter down the public conscience by asking the people if they think they can get better served at the rival shop. Our only remedy is, of course, a more alert public opinion. Governments who do this kind of thing should be rebuked by defeat at the consequent bye-elections; and it ought always to be remembered when the general elections come on that it is the government then in power and not one already dead and buried which is on trial. An opposition has a right to make a new platform for itself; a government must stand or fall upon its record.—Montreal Star.

THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

What is the strength of England, and her pride Among the nations, when she makes her boast? Hark! East heard it, where her far-flung host Hangs like a javelin in India's side? Does the sea know it, where her navies ride? Like towers of stars, about the silver coast, Or from the great Capes to the uttermost Parts of the North like ocean meteors glide?

Answer, O South, if yet where Gordon sank, Spent arrow of the lance and lone Soudan, There comes a whisper out of wasted death! O, every ocean, every land, that drank The blood of England, answer, if ye can, What is it, that giveth her immortal breath?

"Because above her people and her throne She hath erected reason's sovereignty: Because wherever human speech is known The touch of English breath doth make thought free. First of mankind we bid our eagles pause Before the pure tribunal of the mind. Where swordless justice shall the sentence find, And right—some reason arbitrate the cause. Fast of mankind, whom yet no power o'er-awes, Ourselves would we confederate and bind: Let the great instrument be made and signed, The mold and pattern of earth's mightier laws!"

Crown with this net the thousand fears of thought, O Mother-Queen, and wheresoever roam Thy sea-down brood, and bulwarked states hath wrought Far as the loneliest wave of ocean foams, Thy children's love with veneration brought Shall warm thy hearthstone from their million homes.—G. E. Woodberry in the Century.

Mrs. Greene—Now, tell me truly, do you believe it is any benefit to punish children? Mrs. Berch—Certainly. You can't imagine how much better I feel after I've given Ten and a Label a good thrashing.—Boston Transcript.

"Angle actually wears suspenders on her bloomers." "Why not? Probably she is trying to brace up and be a man."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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The big demand for Brantford Red Bird bicycles throughout the present season clearly demonstrates that with at least one firm the bottom has not fallen out of the bicycle business.

Preparations are already under way for the season of 1899. The present factory will be doubled in size, making it by all odds the biggest bicycle factory in the Dominion.

With the increased facilities it will be possible to turn out wheels much more rapidly and give customers the Red Bird they desire in the exact way and at the exact hour they desire it. In the meantime every available inch of the present factory is in use and there is a mechanical work wherever there is sufficient space for a man to work in.

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....Nothing will be so useful to

Klondykers as a VASELINE supply of

It cures Coughs, Sore throat, Cuts, Burns, Frostbites, etc.

It is the best Lubricant for Metal Implements, Arms, etc.

It softens and preserves leather.

Put up in 5 lb tins, 1 lb tins, 1/2 lb tins, collapsible tubes 2 oz., collapsible tubes 1 oz.
Look for the name "CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO." on the package, and take no others

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Capacity, 800 passengers, 4,000 tons Freight Will leave Victoria

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Weight 90 lbs. CARRY ONE TON.

POINTS OF MERIT:

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Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents. Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.

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THE FAIRIES' FETE.

Victoria's Little Folk and the
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Something New in the Line of
Entertainment Worthy of
Repetition.

Flowers of all colors and kinds and conditions, with just enough of the wild fern and forest favorites to give variety and piquancy; prettily costumed babies and children as fresh and blooming as the treasures of garden or hot-house; a little music to make everything move nicely—and there you have a recipe for a first-class floral fete, as based upon the pleasurable experience of yesterday at Caledonia Park.

The show may be called a beauty show or a floral carnival or many other names and it would be just as attractive. For attractive it unquestionably is, and having had a first experience, thanks to the enterprise of the ladies of St. John's, British Columbia's capital is likely to see many another floral fete in the City of Victoria.

Originality and its part to play, and the result was keen competition for the prizes, and work—hard work—for the judging committee. The afternoon's contests were not of the athletic order any of them, merely a struggle for the awards of superiority in the decoration of pony carriages, go-carts and bicycles—a "go-cart" in explanation, being that convenient form of vehicle in which Her Majesty the Baby rides in state.

There was a parade of course while the band played and the judges grew fearful of the task before them. Then the chorus of "Ohs" and "Ahs," subsided into murmurs of analytical approval, while the camera reaped its rich and abundant harvest, and the judges proceeded to business.

First they gave their attention to the pony carriages and decided that Mr. A. J. C. Galletty's equipage, in charge of Miss Tupper, was entitled to the palm of highest honor. The effect had not been marred by over-decoration, and the Bank of Montreal colors, the black and green and red, had been used very harmoniously in combination to transform a pretty carriage into a chariot fit for the Queen of the Flowers. Miss Tupper was the charioteer on this occasion, her companions being Miss Helen Peters, Adrian Fletcher, Frances, Janet and Sophie Tupper.

Next in the order of adjudged merit came Miss Irvine's canopied equipage, driven by the Commodore's little daughter and Miss Lydia King, and fragrant with the breath of roses and of sweet peas. Some of the riders, though less effectively decorated, was the cart over which Maurice Carmichael presided, Miss Christie's taste being displayed in the adornment of the equipage; while as chaste and tasty as any was the Bechtel turnout, decorated by Mrs. C. J. V. Strath and driven by the Misses Bechtel, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlhaus and elements were the materials here called into service, and while the effect produced was less conspicuous perhaps than brighter blossoms might have given, everything about the equipage was in exquisite harmony, from the chubby little black pony to the golden haired water of the whip and mistress of the reins.

It was on the go-carts, however, that the audience exhausted the superlatives of admiration. There were more of them, and the opportunities for dainty effects were better. Mrs. D. R. Harris well understood the art of pleasing, and it was a question indeed as to which was the daintier the fairyland vehicle, all feathery tinsel and rich carnations to its covering crown; the team of little maidens in their "Cherry Ripe" costumes of white and pink, or Miss Dennise Victoria Harris, aged 21 months, who occupied the seat of honor and received the homage of the crowd, and the condensation of imperial babyhood. The little quaintly-costumed ladies napping up Miss Dennise's party of attendants were Cecelia Helmecken, Dorothy McFavish, Vivian Bolton, Ida McNiven and May Jones. Of course this was pronounced the best—it would have been treason to Queen Dennise otherwise.

Mrs. J. L. Raymur and Mrs. Corran had joined forces in sending little David Raymur into the ranks of the competitors, her go-cart drawn by Margery Corran, and the babies as well as the cart being one beautiful, moving, delicate form for which Masters Kenneth Raymur and Henry King were escort, and guard of honor both in one "Second prize" said the judges as they went by.

The third in the honor list was baby Onie Irving, the pet and dictator of Justice Irving's household, who rode upon flowers of every hue, her plump baby hands holding the ribbons over a goat that seemed to realize how important the occasion was, and comforted himself with becoming dignity. It is not every goat that can be trusted to draw the baby in a flower-decked cart, and having his horns and hoofs decorated with the last externals of glory, he was a sight to see, but the most worthy and praise-deserving of goats could stand all this honor without losing his selfpossession. This goat never once so much as exhibited the pride that precedes a fall, even when he learned that he and the baby and goat nothing of the kind among the envied winners of the day.

There were other go-carts too that narrowly missed extreme distinction—Mrs. D. R. Ker's cunningly canopied rig with her darlings, Robbie and Russell, in a veritable bower of miniature white roses and smilax; Mrs. J. W. Threlk's dainty rig in green with one baby to drive, who looked with grave curiosity upon the whole affair; and Mrs. J. D. Helmecken's sweet pea enveloped baby wagon in which Master Charles Helmecken received as his due the flattery of the throng, while Margery Rome and Edith Helmecken made up his team.

Then the bicycles! There were so many of them and all so beautiful that judging was a task for Solomons. Artistic effect, originality, treatment of theme, and management of the wheel in motion all had to be considered, and a general average struck to compare the merits. Of the girls, Little Olive Bryden, N. H. Heyland and Grace Pinder were adjudged the victors in the order given. Of the young ladies, the winners were Miss MacNaughton Jones, Miss Chapman and Miss Christie. Of the boys, fortune favored Boyce Combe and Master Heyland.

Pretty little Miss Bryden's wheel was all spider-web foliage, roses, maiden-hair fern, white stocks and carnations; her

costume was in perfect harmony with the wheel, of white and lace, with a picture hat to complete. Miss Netta Heyland and her cycle wreathed and sheathed in golden grain and field poppies, with other equally well chosen flowers to complete the effect. Miss Pinder's wheel was a study in dahlias with the ever-present sweet pea.

Among the young ladies, Miss MacNaughton Jones won her success upon the excellence of her Britannia, the design being admirably executed; indeed, while Miss Chapman's laurels came to her upon the general effect of her study in red—gladioli and palm being the floral contributions to wheel and costume. Miss C. Christie won her distinction with a very ornate decoration of the wheel, the whole surrounded by a floral rainbow, the idea of which was admirably worked out.

Unquestionably Miss Macdonald would also have had a prize for her charming study in pink and white, but for the fact that the hollyhocks were of paper, overwinkles were genuine, and the large umbrella was artistic in the extreme, nothing could atone for the paperiness of the hollyhocks in the opinion of the minister of agriculture.

Others of the well-costumed competitors among the lady cyclists were Miss Gaudin, with a graceful arrangement of scarlet and white gladioli and carnations; Miss Lawson, sweet peas; Miss Grahame, "Good Luck," a study in light blue, very delicate and graceful; Miss Harrison, light green effects; Miss Hall, phlox, carnations and mignonette; Miss Edith Booth, "The Reaper," Mrs. Gaudin, "America," Miss Mabel Gaudin, "The Dahlia," Miss Kate Redfern, "The Crescent Sycamore," Miss Norma Plummerfelt, smilax and sweet peas; Miss Phyllis Eberts, sweet peas; Miss Nora Lugin, "The Sunflower," Mrs. F. S. Hussey, Miss Violet Powell, Miss Vivian Schofield, Miss Nettie Pinder, Miss Winifred Lugin, Miss Nellie Todd, Miss Susie Pemberton, Miss Devereux, as "Britannia," Miss Janion, "Spain," Miss Bodie Christie, "Mme. de Maintenon," Miss Violet Hickey, Miss Galley, "Sunflowers," Miss Carr, dahlias and sweet peas; Miss Seabrook, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Mess, Miss Schofield, "Norway," Miss Pemberton, "Eustas," Miss Finlayson, Miss Chen, Miss Wyld, Miss Nora Combe, Miss Robertson, Miss K. Wolfenden and Miss Ogilvie Irving.

Master Boyce Combe, who captured first honors among the masculine competitors, with a dahlia decorated wheel, has the honor of being the youngest wheelman in the province and not yet five years' old. Master Heyland admirably represented a Wasp, and Mr. R. D. Harris, the winner of the gentleman's prize, "The Busy Bee," Masters Ernest Tye, Gore, Bryan Combe, Todd and Robertson were also among the painstaking competitors of the sterner sex.

Besides the carriages, the go-carts and the bikes, there was one flower boat, a float similar to those seen in the floral processions at Nice and other of the Italian cities, and from this the crew of little folk the flowers to the crowd as they passed by. Miss Winifred M. Johnson was the captain, and her crew included Margery and Julian Pinder, Daisy Wilson, Cecil Drake, Winnie and Elsie Redfern, Allen White, Macquay Mackenzie and Madge Wolfenden, Hon. J. H. Turner, Lady Tupper, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Patten were the judges; Alan S. Dumbarton was pressed into service as marshal; and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Plummerfelt, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Tiarks, Mrs. W. R. Wilson and Mrs. A. O. Butler formed the general preparation committee. The afternoon's exercises concluded with the serving of refreshments, the presentation of prizes, and the presentation of a bouquet to Mrs. J. H. Turner by little Margery Rome. In the evening there was an illuminated parade of the cycles, more music and dancing for those who cared to dance.

The floral festival was "a thing of beauty," even if it cannot be retained as "a joy forever." Flowers must fade, and hence the necessity of renewing the carnival frequently. The ladies of St. John might indeed try it again this autumn, and, as a final suggestion, introduce a new and additional competition for superlative adjectives of appreciation.

"Sweetly pretty," "charming," "exquisite," and "too lovely for anything" did good service, but were worn threadbare yesterday.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, July 29, 1898.

Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

		The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
1 a.m.	56	Mean 64
5 a.m.	54	5 a.m.—Cal'm.
9 a.m.	65	Highest 76
1 p.m.	74	1 p.m.—3 S.
5 p.m.	71	5 p.m.—Cal'm.
9 p.m.	64	Lowest 53
		Average state of weather—Clear.
		Sunshine 12h. 54m.

Barometer 9 a.m. { Observed..... 30.056

{ Reduced..... 30.004

SUPPLIES
For KLONDIKE

BORDEN'S
Peerless Brand
EVAPORATED CREAM
UNSWEETENED

The high reputation for keeping quality is already well established; hence no experiment.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.

Notice to Intending Klondikers

For years our well-known brands of

Derby' and 'Old Virginia

plug smoking tobacco have been shipped
by us to the Klondike. As this tobacco is

Prepared to Stand the Climate

we recommend pipe smokers to provide themselves with a supply of

Derby' and 'Old Virginia

packed in 17½ lb. and 10 lb. tin caddies, which
can be had from all dealers in British Columbia.

The American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited

FAILED TO REPUDIATE.

Senator Templeman Has Not Yet Given
His Opinion on the Libel on the
British Troops.

Senator Templeman as a public man, and as managing editor of the Times, has so far failed to repudiate the gross libel upon the British troops published in his paper in an editorial on the battle of Athara. The comments therein made are without parallel in a newspaper printed in any section of the British Empire. Senator Templeman's attention has been frequently called to the outrageous article through the press and by private letter and conversation, and he has still to make known whether or no his opinions are the same as those expressed in the editorial in question. As a public man the hon. Senator cannot refrain and longer from repudiating the outrage without committing the belief that he is quite in accord with the libellous tirade.

Following is the article from the Victoria Times of April 11th last:
WHOLESALE MURDER.

Great Britain is waging one of those dirty little stock exchange wars of hers along the Nile, and her soldiery are butchering the inhabitants of that interesting and historic country with a diligence any slaughter-house employee might envy. It has been pointed out again and again that Great Britain is in Egypt solely on account of financial considerations—stocks and bonds, and that all the jingo talk about "our rights" and "protection of the route to India" is pure bosh. If, however, there is any ground whatsoever other than the gross and shameful one we have mentioned, why a great, free and enlightened nation, reputed to be very humane in its dealings, is meddling with affairs in Egypt, we should be glad to learn it. On Saturday we had the painful duty of publishing a despatch from the "seat of war" announcing a "victory" of the British and Egyptian troops over the dervishes, as bloody and disgusting a story of murder as we ever read. We are told "the British and Egyptian troops cheered one another until late at night over the capture of the position and that the thick sand and river bed were full of dervish dead." Two thousand of the natives were slaughtered like sheep. Pleasant reading for British Christians at the end of the 19th century. The machine guns, worked in comfort and security by the gallant British soldiers, the more intelligent, Christian and civilized white brothers of the dervishes, mowed down the colored men in heaps, and all the horrible accompaniments of ghastly wounds and torn and mangled fragments of human bodies lending eclat to the proceedings when "the British and Egyptian troops cheered one another." We are also told there was great "rivalry to be first in the glorious race upon the dervish position," and that the deadly nature of the British fire was shown by the immense numbers of dead camels, donkeys, and other animals in the trenches, besides the two thousand poor, half-armed, unorganized dervishes. Puh! This bloody, wanton, useless slaughter is sickening to read about. And this is what British people have come to call glory. Butchering dervishes in the Sudan, and gallant Afridis defending their own homes in the mountains of India. At such times as Waterloo, Salamanca, Badajoz and Victoria we feel the glow of pride, for there the British soldiers shed their blood in a noble cause—the overthrow of a military despotism that threatened European liberty—but this vile shambling of Athara is horrible, shameful beyond measure, and Britons may do themselves the honor to blush at that bloody name, as they are somewhat inclined to do at the recital of the story of H. M. Campdown's shells slaughtering the brave Cretan shepherds fighting for their liberty against the Turks at Cana—the most disgraceful episode in British history. But in all that disgusting report about the "battle" of Athara there is nothing more sickening and disgusting than the reports of the Star, Sir Herbert Kitchener (?) to the men during their gory jubiliations amidst the wretched and battered corpses of their enemies, that "they must not forget God." A more impudently blasphemous thing no commander ever uttered, considering the awful circumstances and the surroundings. But no matter whether the butchers of Athara forget God or not, doubtless He will not fail to remember them at the final accounting. British military re-

ALLSOPPS' No. 1 India Pale Ale

In Cask and Bottle

Gillespies & Co., Montreal, Agents

Sub Agent, Jas. Crawford, Victoria

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, sad, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, sad, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks. Don't wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stocks, Market and Ellis Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

No one can give you Hudyan but Hudson in its purity.

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin
Watches, Duesler Watches
in Solid Silver Cases \$6
Warranted ten years \$6

For This Month Only

STODDART, YATES STREET

use Adams Tutti Frutti Gum. It gives staying power and allays thirst. See that the Trade Mark name

Champion Bicyclists

Tutti Frutti

is on each 5c. package.

All others are Imitations.

FREE TO BICYCLISTS: and others who

of coupons from the 5c. packages of Tutti Frutti with the large letters on them to spell out the words "Adams Tutti Frutti Gum," a handsome Camera (size 3½ x 2½ x 2½ inches) with outfit complete to finish pictures taken, will be sent post paid. Send 5c. for sample package and list of additional prizes to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

Seagram's Whisky

and "Thistle Blend"

SOLE AGENTS,

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, held in the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me of the Germania Saloon, Johnson street, to Edgar George Walker.

(Signed) H. J. O'LEARY.

THE LAKESIDE HOTEL.

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING"

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros., Props.

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

GAMPBELL & GO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Before the fall rush is on, by leaving your order for any kind of

CAPENTER WORK

General Repairs, Store and Office
Fittings, or Weather Strips, with

J. P. BURGESS.

Carpenter and Builder
10 Broughton St.

Notice of Sale, by Sheriff.

Pursuant to the "Execution Act."

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED, Plaintiff,

and

HORATIO JOHN ROBERTSON, Defendant.

In obedience to a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at Victoria, dated the 31st day of May, 1898, and to me directed in the above-named suit for the sum of \$2,000.00 debt, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the 17th day of April, 1891, Sheriff's poundage, fees and other expenses, I have seized and will sell at public auction, at the front of my office, Court House, Bastion Street, in the City of Victoria, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and tenements belonging to the said Horatio John Robertson, as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses of this action.

No. of Lots.	Concise Description of Property Estate or Interest.	Fee Simple.	Where to Be Sold.
Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Wild Land. A portion suitable for agriculture, the remainder for pasture and sheep run.	Fee Simple.	Where to Be Sold.
			At the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria.

Thursday, August 4, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

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When to Be Sold

No. 287.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Paving Fort Street, from Government Street to Douglas Street, with Wooden Block Pavement, and Concrete or Vitruvian Brick Sidewalks and Curb, Being a Local Improvement Proposed to be made by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Victoria have, by resolution, determined to pave Fort Street from Government Street to Douglas Street, with wooden block pavement and concrete or vitruvian brick sidewalks and curb, in accordance with specifications approved by the Municipal Council;

And whereas such paving of the said street is a local improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Municipal Council did pass a by-law, known as the "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," being a by-law to provide for the assessment of real property, and the improvement of streets, and which by-law has been amended by the By-Law No. 178, "A By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and the "Local Improvement Amendment By-Law, 1893;"

And whereas in pursuance of section 4 of the said "Municipal Act, 1892," the City Engineer has ascertained and determined the said works and improvements, and has made and certified as to the cost of the same, and has made an estimate of the expense or cost thereof, and has ascertained and determined the amount of the said plan which real property will be immediately benefited by the proposed improvements; and the City Engineer and City Assessor have made their report as required by the said section of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," in the form required by section 5 of that by-law, as amended by the said By-Law No. 178, "A By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and have thereon recommended that the said cost of the proposed improvements should be borne by the property immediately benefited by the proposed improvements, and that the remainder of the cost in respect of street intersections should be borne by the municipality;

And whereas the said report has been approved and adopted by the said Council, and a copy of the plan aforesaid has been made by the said Engineer and filed in the office of the City Clerk;

And whereas it has been ascertained and determined that the real property herein-after set forth, referred to in sub-section 1 of the said By-Law, No. 178, "A By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," is situated within the area of the said improvement, and that the said property is immediately benefited by the proposed improvements;

And whereas the sum of \$2,252.53 is the total amount of the cost of the said improvement, and the sum of \$3,357.53, the amount of the municipality's share thereof as aforesaid, leaves the sum of \$4,855.00 as the amount of the debt to be incurred by the said By-Law;

And whereas the total amount required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the said principal debt of \$4,855.00 within the year ending on the 31st day of October, 1898, the amount of the said debt and interest is created on the security of a special rate of \$1.25 per lot, and on that security only is \$125.20; and whereas the total amount of the said debt and interest is \$4,855.00;

And whereas the said Council is desirous of passing a by-law for the purposes aforesaid;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. That the said report and plan be adopted, and that the proposed improvement in paving Fort Street, from Government Street to Douglas Street, with wooden block pavement, concrete, vitruvian brick or granolithic sidewalks and curb, be made and carried out in accordance therewith.

2. That the said property which is immediately benefited by the said improvement shall be that which is particularly mentioned and described in sub-section 1 of the said By-Law, No. 178, "A By-Law to Amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," as therein appears, which is as follows:

"Sub-section 1, showing the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various lots benefited:-"

Lot.	Block.	Amount assessed each year for 10 years.	Amount of total assessment.
21 and 415.	13	\$74 00	\$740 00
West part of 414.	"	21 75	217 50
East part of 414.	"	41 40	414 00
406.	"	62 70	627 00
404.	"	43 50	435 00
Subdivision 1 of 121a.	24	83 00	830 00
" 15 of 121a.	"	53 00	530 04
" 16 of 121a.	"	17 50	175 03
" 17 of 121a.	"	17 75	177 50
" 18 of 121a.	"	17 75	177 50
" 19 of 121a.	"	17 75	177 50
" 20 of 121a.	"	17 75	177 50
538.	"	80 30	803 00
537.	"	72 00	720 00
536.	"	93 35	933 50
		\$728 20	\$7282 00

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Solutions for the Municipal Problem—Neighboring City's Experience in Paving.

Review of Ninety Years' Marvelous Development of British Columbia.

To the Editor:—Some of our citizens who have been and are still anxious that Victoria as a city should be up-to-date in cleanliness and tidiness, and not have its natural beauty defaced by broken-down buildings, dilapidated sidewalks, grass and bush growing in our streets and everyone allowed to throw rubbish of all kinds and sweepings of shops in the streets, have frequently in direct communications to the Mayor and council, and through the medium of an newspaper, directed attention to these and kindred evils.

The root of much of the evil is our present municipal system, which is far too cumbersome and expensive. Useful and much needed improvements are not taken in hand with united earnestness, but are discussed and debated unnecessarily, and although the necessity is undoubted, yet its accomplishment depends on a majority of votes, and the good of the community in which the question in hand is approached by aldermen—than on the necessity—and frequently the taxpayer gets nothing but unprofitable talk. Many of our aldermen cannot afford to give their whole time to city affairs, nor are they experts in the public works in which the question in hand is approached by aldermen—than on the necessity—and frequently the taxpayer gets nothing but unprofitable talk. Many of our aldermen cannot afford to give their whole time to city affairs, nor are they experts in the public works in which the question in hand is approached by aldermen—than on the necessity—and frequently the taxpayer gets nothing but unprofitable talk.

Let the engineer and the overseers proceed with the work—under contract or by day work.

TO BE CONTINUED.

STREET PAVING.

To the Editor:—In your issue of today you once more call attention to "this perennial subject as one in which every person in Victoria is at best theoretically interested." Some time since, when in Tacoma, I took notes of some paving being laid in South Sixth street, which seemed to promise excellent results. The street was originally planked; this, under the contract was taken up and the material cleared away to a depth of about twenty inches below the finished grade. The road-bed was drained by laterals to main drains at the side, then laid with gravel six inches thick and surfaced with sand two inches thick and finished with a thick layer of brick on edge. This formed a firm, drained, permanent road-bed. Over this was laid another stratum of sand two inches thick, and then surfaced with selected hard paving bricks on edge; these were grouted with hot asphalt poured into the joints and a whole street was thus laid. The total cost of the work was \$2.70 per square yard. The bricks came from Little Falls, those used in the bed cost \$11 per thousand, those used on the surface \$10 per thousand. The material used in the manufacture of the bricks was ground in the mill, the edges, instead of being sharp, were rounded off, which not only tended to preserve the life of the brick itself, but, by reducing the jar to the passing vehicle, reduces the noise that is found in streets paved with stone, and at the same time gives a good foothold for the horse. I think a sample of this brick laid to the city engineer and also to the block-makers and they agree that there would be no difficulty in making such a brick here if there was a demand for them. The contractor told me he found it better and more reliable to make the brick of brick as above stated than of concrete in the city.

Pacific avenue in Tacoma is paved with wood bricks, it seems to be wearing well; it is clean, practically dustless and quiet and perfect to traction, and gives a handsome appearance to the street. It is interesting therefore to see this piece of brick paving put down at right angles to it as a competitor for public favor. Two of the streets in Seattle are paved with brick, they are readily kept clean and give a well-to-do air to the city and set off the stores on either side to decided advantage. In fact it is noticeable that no stores seem to hold themselves up outside these two streets. But both these cities attend to the needs of their leading business streets first and make them perfect; this impresses visitors favorably. With this good example before them the citizens of that, the residential street, see that their sidewalks and roadways are kept up to an equally perfect standard.

July 28, 1898. THOS. C. SORBY.

PROGRESS IN B. C. SINCE 1808.

To the Editor:—In connection with my communication, "Ninety Years Ago," in the Colonist of the 28th instant, permit me to state that as I did not wish to encroach too much on your space nor tire your readers by too lengthy an article, I now desire to supplement the article referred to by making a few quotations from my History of British Columbia when pointing out the difficulties and dangers which Simon Fraser had to surmount in accomplishing the task assigned to him by his fellow partners of the Northwest Company at their conference in 1808.

It has been mentioned that Mr. Fraser left Fort George on the 26th of May, 1808. In my History of British Columbia it is stated that the natives whom he met near Fort George and farther south were friendly. They informed him that the descent of the river was extremely dangerous; that he could not safely pass through, but if he persisted in the attempt, the whole party would meet destruction. The object of the undertaking, however, being to follow the river to its mouth, Mr. Fraser declined to turn back.

Extracts from Mr. Fraser's journal state: "On June 1st, five days after they started, the river narrowed to a canyon, in which they lost one of their three canoes. On the 5th, the river con-

tracted to a width of not over thirty yards, between precipices, the water turbulent, noisy and awful to behold." There they were obliged to make a portage of a mile over most difficult ground "leaving the men harassed by fatigue." On the 6th, finding a cascade and whirlpool hemmed in by huge rocks, to avoid portaging they "lightened the canoes and ran the rapids." On the 9th "the channel contracted to about forty yards, and is enclosed by two precipices of immense height, which, bending towards each other, make it narrower above than below. The water, which rolls down this extraordinary passage in tumultuous waves and with great velocity, had a frightful appearance. However, it being absolutely impossible to turn back, by land, the launch without hesitation embarked as it were a corps perdu, upon the mercy of the awful tide. Skimming along as fast as lightning, the crews, cool and determined, followed each other in awful silence; and when we arrived at the end, we stood gazing at each other in silent congratulation on our narrow escape from total destruction."

The journal further states: "This afternoon the rapids were very bad; two in particular were worse, if possible, than any we had hitherto met with, being a continual series of cascades, intercepted with rocks and bounded by precipices and mountains that seemed to have no end." At last they found the navigation wholly impracticable, while the precipitous river sides had a most forbidding aspect. Even men of their nerve could proceed no farther on the foaming stream. On the 10th they were compelled to abandon the canoes and many articles not absolutely required. They started on foot, each with a load of eighty pounds. To describe the walking would be a tedious description. Only those who know the river can imagine what these travellers endured, passing along the declivity of mountains, ascending and descending rugged rocks, crossing ravines and climbing precipices. Thus they continued for nine days, until they reached a large and rapid river flowing from the east. This was named Thompson river, after David Thompson, astronomer to the Northwest Company, who shortly afterwards founded Kamloops, at some distance up the river.

That part of the Fraser river bank now known as Jackass Mountain, was reached on the 20th. The journal reads: "The ascent was dangerous; stones and fragments of rocks were continually giving way from our feet and rolling off in succession. The ascent (on the 25th) was perfectly perpendicular; one of the Indians climbed to the summit, and by means of a long pole, drew us up, one after the other. The work took three hours; thus we continued our course up hills and down, and along the steep declivities of mountains, where hanging rocks and projecting cliffs at the edge of the bank of the river, made the passage so small as to render it at times difficult for one person to pass sideways." On the 20th they emerged from the canyon some distance below what is now called Spuzzum, and were fortunate enough to obtain horses from the Indians, by which they reached the tide water on July 1st.

"It was demonstrated by Mr. Fraser," continues the History of British Columbia, "that a portion of Fraser river was impracticable for navigation and could not be used. This will readily be conceded by modern travellers on the Canadian Pacific railway, as they are carried along in the train which runs along the Fraser from the confluence of the Thompson, and as they look with astonishment and awe on the frowning precipices along which Mr. Fraser and his party made their toilsome and dangerous way. That journey throughout required the greatest nerve and courage. The travellers in the lower section of the route were dependent on the Indians for food, which consisted of dried fish, berries and roots. Except on the upper section of the interior previously visited by Mackenzie, none of the tribes on the route had ever before seen the face of a white man. Great caution and prudence were required to avoid wakening the enmity of the natives of New Caledonia.

The development of New Caledonia, the region next to the Rocky Mountains, now British Columbia, may be best ascertained, in a synoptical way, by consulting the History of British Columbia, above mentioned. There will be found a record of Capt. Cook's discoveries on the northwest coast of America in 1778 (one hundred and twenty years ago). The subsequent discoveries and surveys of the same coast by Capt. Vancouver, extending from 1793 to 1795—the inauguration of the sea otter fur trade by Captain Meares, Dixon, Duncan, Portlock, Barclay, and others from 1788 onwards. The determined efforts of Spain to obtain and keep possession of the North Pacific coast. Their expulsion from Nootka in 1795. The exploration of the coast by the Bay of Fundy by way of Peace river to the Pacific coast in 1793 by Mackenzie. The results contingent on Fraser's and Thompson's explorations and the subsequent excellent management of the officers of the Northwest Company, until its amalgamation with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, when George Simpson, who had left London in 1820, in the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Athabasca in 1821, and soon afterwards was appointed Governor of the amalgamated companies, which retained the name of Hudson's Bay Company, should furnish reading and which could be profitably followed up by the accounts given of the manner in which the trade of that gigantic company was managed. Further, there is much to be learned from the references to Sir George Simpson's visits to Fort Vancouver and other trading posts in New Caledonia—there were no towns or cities in all the region west of the Rockies in those days. A knowledge of Sir George Simpson's journey around the world from London in 1841, by way of New York, Montreal,

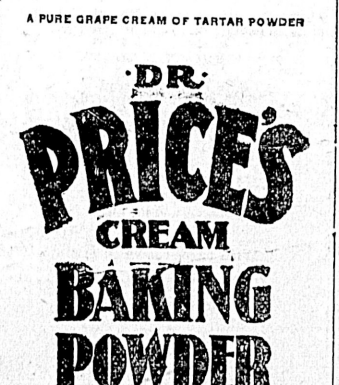
Ottawa, river, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) to Edmonton, then taking a southerly course, he crossed Battle river, Red Deer river, and Bow river, crossed the Rockies at Kananaskis pass; thence descending a tributary of the Kootenay to the Columbia and thence to Fort Vancouver. From Fort Vancouver, Governor Simpson went to the Sandwich Islands, returning, by way of Fort Vancouver, thence to Sitka, to which he was accompanied by Chief Factor Douglas. Governor Simpson then sailed to the Asiatic coast and proceeded to St. Petersburg, and thence to London. It should also be interesting for British Columbians, especially, to become acquainted with the organization of the colony of Vancouver Island, and the Mainland which formed into a Crown colony under the governorship of Chief Factor Douglas (afterwards Sir James). The subsequent union of those colonies, the gold excitement of 1858, the incorporation of British Columbia with the Dominion, the construction of the Canadian Pacific and Esquimalt railways, etc., would be found well worth the time spent in gaining such information.

JOHN McDUGGALL, Commissioner of Customs, Customs Department, Ottawa, 14th July, 1898.

Regulations for the Entry of goods under the British preferential tariff of Canada. Approved by order-in-council, 14th July, 1898.

1. A separate invoice of articles entitled to entry under the British preferential tariff of Canada, upon the face or back of which shall be written, printed or stamped a certificate of growth, or of manufacture, in such of the forms marked A, B, D, E and F, set forth and prescribed in the schedule of growth, etc., hereto, as may be applicable, shall be produced and delivered to the collector of customs at the place of entry into Canada, before entry of such articles under the said preferential tariff shall be allowed; such certificate

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair



shall be made and signed in the manner following, that is to say:—
(a) If the exporter be an individual, either he or his manager, chief clerk or other principal official, having knowledge of the facts to be certified to, shall make and sign the certificate.
(b) If the exporter be a firm or corporation, the certificate shall be made and signed by a partner, manager, director, chief clerk or other principal official of such firm or corporation, having knowledge of the facts certified to.
(c) In the case of entry of refined sugars under the said preferential tariff, in addition to the certificate of growth, or of manufacture, to be written, printed or stamped on the invoice referred to in the first paragraph above, there shall be attached to the invoice a certificate of the refiner of the sugar as to the growth and refining of the same, in the form marked "G," set forth and prescribed in the schedule of forms hereto attached, before any entry under the said tariff shall be allowed.
(d) The certificate of growth, or of manufacture, hereto attached, shall not exceed \$25 in value, when for entry under the British preferential tariff, if the contents of such certificates are not merchandise for sale; provided, however, that such packages shall have endorsed on them a certificate in the form marked "H," set forth and prescribed in the schedule of forms attached hereto, which certificate shall be signed in the presence of a postal officer of the country where the package was shipped direct to Canada.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.
British Possessions to Which It Will Apply and Regulations for Its Application.

"The following memorandum of information and instructions regarding the British preferential tariff is published as the annual of the customs department at Ottawa:
By an act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 13th of June, 1898, it is provided:

1. That all articles except wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the following countries, and which are declared to be dutiable upon importation into Canada, may, when imported direct into Canada from any of such countries, be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, and after the first day of August, 1898, at a reduction of one-fourth from the general tariff rates of duty:—
(a) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
(b) The British colony of Bermuda.
(c) The British colonies commonly called the British West Indies, including the following: The Bahamas; Jamaica; Turks Island and the Caicos Islands; the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Barbuda, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands); the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia); Barbados; Trinidad and Tobago.
(d) British Guiana.
(e) Any other British colony or possession, the claims to which, on the whole, is as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff is to such colony or possession. (See list hereafter of colonies or possessions which have been admitted under this subsection.)
2. That manufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be bona fide the manufacture of, or of countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labor of such countries. Any question that may arise as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the Minister of Customs, whose decision shall be final.
3. That raw sugar, including sugar draughts or pumpkins drained in transit, and concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, the produce of any British colony or possession, may, when imported direct from any British colony or possession, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff.
4. That the reduction under the preferential tariff shall only apply to refined sugars when evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs is furnished that the said refined sugar has been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in the British colonies or possessions.
5. That the Minister of Customs, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, shall determine what British colonies or possessions are entitled to the benefits of the said preferential tariff under clause (e) of paragraph 1 of this memorandum.
6. That the Minister of Customs may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the carrying out of the act. The Minister of Customs has, under the power vested in him by the act, and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, determined that the following British colonies and possessions are entitled to the benefits of the said preferential tariff, viz: British India; Ceylon; Straits Settlements; New South Wales; New Zealand.

Under the power vested in him by the said act, the said Minister of Customs has also, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, made certain regulations regarding the intention of such act, the full text of which regulations is set forth in the order-in-council of 14th July, 1898, as per copy annexed hereto.
Unless the regulations be complied with in every respect, the articles will be subject to payment of the general tariff rates of duty upon importation into Canada.
It is deemed advisable to draw the attention of exporters to the fact that the customs of Canada require that invoices and manifests whereby the customs revenue shall or may be defrauded. In such cases the goods are liable to seizure, and the importer making such fraudulent invoice or certificate, as well as the importer using the same, is subject to heavy pecuniary penalties, in addition to the forfeiture of the goods. Exporters are, therefore, advised and cautioned to use every care in furnishing true and correct invoices and certificates for goods shipped to Canada.
Attention is directed to the following requirements of the Canadian customs laws: Every invoice of goods imported into Canada shall be certified in writing, as correct by the person, firm or corporation selling or consigning the goods, and shall truly show the weight and the marks and numbers on the packages, and in such a manner as to indicate truly the quantities and values of the articles comprised in each exportation package. All exportation packages shall be legibly marked and numbered on the outside when of such a character as to enable such marks and numbers to be placed thereon.
2. If invoices are made out at lower prices for goods exported directly to Canada than the market value at the same time and place for such goods when sold for home consumption in the country whence so exported, in all such cases the invoices are also to show a special column, or by an addition thereto, such fair market value, as aforesaid, for the goods described therein.
Exporters will note particularly that a separate invoice must be furnished for goods entitled to entry under the preferential tariff, and that the certificates required must be written, printed or stamped on the invoice, and also that the preferential tariff does not apply to any of the following: articles, viz: Wines, liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines, and articles containing alcohol, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.
Exporters are required to mark distinctly, in writing, on all invoices of sugars exported to Canada that the sugars described therein are either raw or refined in every case, whether for entry under the preferential tariff or under the general tariff.

JOHN McDUGGALL, Commissioner of Customs, Customs Department, Ottawa, 14th July, 1898.

RECEPTION ACCOUNTS,
JACOB SEHL, Manager

It is hereby requested that all accounts in connection with the reception to their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen be sent in promptly to the undersigned.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, G.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., 26th July, 1898.

Try the Colonist for JOB PRINTING

NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Lange and P. E. Lange, carrying on business as E. M. Lange & Co., at 80 Douglas street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said E. M. Lange, who assumes all liabilities and assets. All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to the said P. E. Lange, who assumes all liabilities and assets, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to call and settle their accounts. Any persons who have left watches or jewelry for repairs or otherwise are requested to call for same within one month from this date. Dated this 29th day of June, 1898.
Witnesses: E. M. LANGE, P. E. LANGE, J. P. WALLS.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Chancery, at the next sitting, for a transfer to Charles F. Eddy, of Victoria, of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Massey-Harris Bindery, and the side of Government street, in the Russell Block, in the City of Victoria.
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....READ THIS....

Are you shipping freight to Dawson? If so, you can save a handsome profit on your shipment by taking a scow or barge from Lake Bennett down the river. For example—Ten tons from Victoria to Dawson, at contract rates, costs 24 cents per pound, \$4,800; connections are uncertain, and consequent delays to be contended with.

Ten tons from Victoria to Lake Bennett costs nine cents per pound, or \$1,800. From Bennett to Dawson, by barge or scow, three cents per pound, or \$600; total, \$2,400, or a saving to the shipper of \$2,400 on a small transaction. No delays.

....IT MUST BE SO....
For regular traders buy barges and scows from us. We save money for others. We can do it for you. Come and figure with us at the mills.

VICTORIA YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd
Munn, Holland & Co., Agts, 34 Broad St., LAKE BENNETT, B.C.

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TOURISTS' RETREAT AND SANITARIUM
STEVENS HOTEL.
Fishing and shooting parties arranged for. Cyclists' half-way house to Saanich. The prettiest and healthiest spot in British Columbia. Re-furnished and altered. Six miles from town. Table d'hôte, a carte, en suite. The choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

Free Boats on the lake. Free Stabling Horses Baited.
Special terms for families. Stop-over from Saturday to Monday \$2.50. Set time-table Sidney train, and get out at waterworks. Telephone—"Waterworks."

EDWIN DAVIS, Prop.

NOTICE
Behring Sea Award.

All persons claiming any portion of the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Commissioners in December, 1897, are requested to notify, in writing, Frederick Peters, Q. C., and E. V. Bodwell, Esquire, at the office of Mr. Peters, No. 32 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., within 14 days from this date, the notice to contain full particulars of the claim.
Dated at Victoria this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.
By order of THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES OF CANADA.

IN AID OF THE ORPHANS
Excursion to Sooke Harbor.
Or if the wind and weather be unfavorable to Saanich Arm, by the City of Nanaimo.

SATURDAY, JULY 30th.
From the E. & N. Wharf at 2 p. m., returning at 9 p. m.

Round trip, 50 cents; children half price. It is a most interesting excursion for the ladies of the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home.

Three Public Lectures
UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD (THEOSOPHY).
(International Brotherhood League.)
REV. W. E. COPELAND
of Salem, Oregon, will deliver three public lectures in Victoria, at the Universal Brotherhood headquarters, Broad street, commencing Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 27th—"Ex Bello Pax." The effect of the Spanish-American war on Universal Brotherhood.
FRIDAY, 29th—"The Wizard Hand and the Magic Water."
SUNDAY—"The Mystic Continent and the Mystic People."
The lectures are free. The public are invited.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager

RECEPTION ACCOUNTS,
JACOB SEHL, Manager

It is hereby requested that all accounts in connection with the reception to their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen be sent in promptly to the undersigned.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, G.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., 26th July, 1898.

Try the Colonist for JOB PRINTING

FOR SALE
Steam Launch
May be seen at MacIntosh's boat landing, James Bay bridge.
Apply at 80 Kingston St.
—THE—
B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.
Storage Department.
100,000 sq. feet of Storage.
Bonded. } Storage.
Guaranty. }
Gold. }

Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued. Advances Made.

CREAMERIES, BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS
are now universally using . . .
EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE
because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited.
J. MITCHELL, Agent
Victoria and Vancouver

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